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January 1999



Social Studies 30
Grade 12 Diploma Examination

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January 1999
Social Studies 30
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Description

Part A: Multiple Choice consists of 70 multiple-choice questions, worth 70% of the total mark.

Part B: Written Response consists of a written-response section, worth 30% of the total mark.

Time: 2 ½ hours. This examination was developed to be completed in 2 ½ hours; however, you may take an additional ½ hour to complete the examination.

Recommendation: Read the questions in Part B before beginning the examination. Ideas appearing in the multiple-choice questions may assist you in composing your essay.

Instructions

Part A: Multiple Choice

- On the answer sheet provided, use **only** an **HB** pencil to mark the correct or best answer for each question. Fill in the circle that corresponds to your answer. For example:

The capital city of Canada is

- A. Vancouver
- B. Winnipeg
- C. Montreal
- D. Ottawa

Answer Sheet

(A) (B) (C) ●


- Mark only one answer for each question.
- If you change an answer, erase your first answer completely.
- Answer all questions.

Part B: Written Response

- Instructions for Part B are located on page 26.

Do not write your name anywhere in this booklet.

Feel free to make corrections and revisions directly on your written work.



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1. Which of the following statements would the majority of Canadians accept as being representative of their political beliefs?
 - A. The goals of the political party in power should be promoted by all citizens.
 - B. All eligible Canadians should be encouraged to vote in elections at all levels.
 - C. Elected representatives should follow the ideology of their party on all issues.
 - D. Canadians should encourage all other nations to adopt the parliamentary system of democracy.

2. In practice, the political and economic ideas of Adolf Hitler's Nazi Party were fundamentally in **opposition** to the idea of
 - A. elitism
 - B. equality
 - C. nationalism
 - D. free enterprise

3. Some historians have argued that Roosevelt's economic programs were less efficient and comprehensive than Hitler's because, ultimately, Roosevelt had to respect the
 - A. advice of the political advisors in his cabinet
 - B. importance of world trade in an interdependent world
 - C. danger of high inflation accompanying government spending
 - D. constitutional limitations imposed upon the executive branch

Use the following excerpt to answer question 4.

Democratic freedom has failed in some countries because their people slept. It is commonplace for people who were fighting under the banner of tyranny to excuse themselves on two grounds: they didn't realize what was happening to their government, and there was nothing they could do but obey orders. Tyranny degrades both those who exercise it and those who allow it.

—from *Royal Bank Newsletter*

4. The idea expressed in this excerpt could **most easily** be applied to citizens who allowed the
 - A. Weimar Republic to become a fascist state
 - B. Czarist empire to become a communist dictatorship
 - C. former Yugoslavia to become a collection of quarrelling nationalities
 - D. former Soviet Union to become a region of economic disintegration

Use the following election results to answer questions 5 to 7.

Results of Canadian Federal Elections

Source I

1957 Monday, 10 June	No. of Seats	% of Seats	Votes (x 1 000)	% of Votes		(x 1 000)
Lib	105	39.6	2 702	40.9	Eligible Voters	8 902
PC	112	42.2	2 573	38.9	Votes Cast	6 681
CCF	25	9.4	708	10.7	Turnout (%)	74%
SC	19	7.2	440	6.7		
Other	4	1.5	194	2.9		
Total	265					

Source II

1958 Monday, 31 March	No. of Seats	% of Seats	Votes (x 1 000)	% of Votes		(x 1 000)
Lib	49	18.5	2 448	33.6	Eligible Voters	9 131
PC	208	78.5	3 908	53.6	Votes Cast	7 357
CCF	8	3.0	692	9.5	Turnout (%)	79%
SC	0	—	188	2.6		
Other	0	—	51	0.7		
Total	265					

Source III

1962 Monday, 18 June	No. of Seats	% of Seats	Votes (x 1 000)	% of Votes		(x 1 000)
Lib	100	37.7	2 847	37.0	Eligible Voters	9 700
PC	116	43.8	2 874	37.4	Votes Cast	7 773
NDP/CCF	19	7.1	1 012	13.2	Turnout (%)	79%
SC	30	11.3	899	11.7		
Other	0	—	97	1.3		
Total	265					

Source IV

1963 Monday, 8 April	No. of Seats	% of Seats	Votes (x 1 000)	% of Votes		(x 1 000)
Lib	129	48.7	3 301	41.8	Eligible Voters	9 911
PC	95	35.8	2 561	32.4	Votes Cast	7 959
NDP/CCF	17	6.4	1 028	13.0	Turnout (%)	79%
SC	24	9.1	945	12.0		
Other	0	—	60	0.8		
Total	265					

—from *Canadian Political Facts 1945–1976*

5. The occurrence of four federal elections in the span of just six years, as shown by the sources, was the result of the
- A. presence of voter apathy
 - B. inflexibility of cabinet solidarity
 - C. election of minority governments
 - D. ineffectiveness of government backbenchers
6. Which of the following conclusions can be supported by the sources?
- A. The size of the House of Commons was increased for the elections held in the 1960s.
 - B. Voter turnouts in the 1960s were considerably higher than the voter turnouts in the 1950s.
 - C. The platforms of the major political parties were far more conservative in the 1950s than in the 1960s.
 - D. The election in 1958 was decisive, but the elections held in the 1960s failed to result in majority governments.
7. Despite the frequency of these elections, a supporter of parliamentary democracy would contend that the
- A. accountability of responsible government was preserved
 - B. percentage of eligible voters who cast their votes increased
 - C. effectiveness of a proportional representation system was upheld
 - D. prime ministers elected succeeded in winning the support of the majority
-
8. Today in Europe and North America, many neo-Nazi groups are regarded by their opponents as politically
- A. liberal
 - B. reactionary
 - C. progressive
 - D. conservative
9. One of the ways that fascist theory **differs** from communist theory is that in fascist theory
- A. class differences are accepted
 - B. economic planning is centralized
 - C. agricultural production is collectivized
 - D. state government is distinct from party structure

Use the following list of principles to answer questions 10 and 11.

Principles of Democratic Theory

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| A. Accountability | The belief that the cabinet is accountable to the legislature for its decisions and actions. |
| B. Constitutionalism | Limits are placed on the authority of government officials by the fundamental features a society sets out in its constitution. |
| C. Individualism | A main purpose of government is to foster the well-being of individuals and encourage the fulfillment of their potential. |
| D. Majority Rule | Decisions are based on majority rule, but minority rights are recognized and guaranteed, often in written human rights documents. |

Choose the principle of democratic theory defined above that is **most specifically** related to the statements about Canadian democracy given in questions 10 and 11.

10. Responsible government has a long and well-grounded tradition within the Canadian parliamentary system.
11. The rule of law is firmly embedded in the Canadian political system as the basis for protection against abuses of power by government members.
-
12. Critics of proportional representation would argue that this type of representative democracy often leads to
- A. unstable minority or coalition governments
 - B. undue influence by mainstream political parties
 - C. domination of parliament by powerful lobby groups
 - D. less cooperation in parliament among members of the same political party

Use the following information to answer questions 13 and 14.

Comparison of Principles Underlying the Traditional Liberal/Conservative Debate	
Liberals advocate:	Conservatives advocate:
A. Progressive change	Maintaining the status quo
B. Economic intervention	Minimal government intervention
C. Redistribution of wealth	Protection of property rights
D. Social and economic security	Individual self-reliance

Choose the pair of underlying principles above that **best defines** the basis of the debate on the issues presented in questions 13 and 14.

13. Should the Canadian government abolish the Senate?
14. Should the Canadian government legislate wage and price controls?
- _____

Use the following excerpt to answer question 15.

All the courts can do, really, is act like referees. They do not “make” laws. When they declare that a law violates the charter, they are saying that two laws created by politicians are in conflict.

If a law is so open to interpretation, the solution is to write a clearer law. And if a law isn’t working well, write another.

—from *The Edmonton Journal*, 1994

15. According to this columnist, which of the following features would be **most necessary** to preserve democracy?
- A. Minority rights
- B. The secret ballot
- C. Political competition
- D. An independent judiciary

Use the following excerpt to answer questions 16 and 17.

The state parliaments were abolished and their functions taken over by the central government. . . . all political parties, with the exception of the Nazis, were prohibited. Trade unions were banned, and strikes were made illegal, since . . . the interests of private individuals and [certain] sections of the population were sacrificed for the welfare of the whole community. The electorate was bombarded with Nazi propaganda . . . and in the plebiscite of November 1933, . . . 96 per cent of the voters approved of all that he had done.

—from *International Affairs 1890–1939*

16. The **most** appropriate title for the excerpt would be
- A. Hitler Emphasizes Aryan Superiority
 - B. Hitler Enforces Indoctrination Program
 - C. Hitler Consolidates Nazi Power
 - D. Hitler Destroys Internal Party Opposition
17. The 1933 results quoted above support which of the following generalizations?
- A. An effective system of force and intimidation by storm troopers achieved national goals.
 - B. The techniques used by the Nazis were successful in creating the appearance of overwhelming support.
 - C. The German citizens believed that their military success depended on strong party support.
 - D. A strong national party achieved the goals of the German people more efficiently.
-
18. Provisions for the child tax credit, employment insurance, and old age security are **primarily** means by which the Canadian government
- A. redistributes wealth
 - B. ensures individual rights
 - C. regulates monetary policy
 - D. encourages consumer purchasing

Use the following sources to answer question 19.

Source I



—from *The Political Spectrum:
Opposing Viewpoints Series*

Source II

In the last resort, the . . . position rests on the belief that in any society there are recognizably superior persons whose inherited standards and values and position ought to be protected and who should have a greater influence on public affairs. . .

—from *The Political Spectrum:
Opposing Viewpoints Series*

19. The comment made by the speaker in the cartoon and the content of Source II represent, respectively, moderate and extreme versions of

- A. liberalism
- B. radicalism
- C. socialism
- D. conservatism

20. Which of the following economic concepts is **correctly** matched with a corresponding action?

- | | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| A. Deregulation | → | Creation of Crown corporations |
| B. Individualism | → | Nationalization of resource industries |
| C. Globalization | → | Formation of the WTO |
| D. Protectionism | → | Elimination of tariffs on Pacific Rim imports |

Use the following economic goals to answer questions 21 to 23.

An individual believes in the following economic goals:

- Goal I** Government should spend more on social assistance
- Goal II** Government should raise corporate taxes
- Goal III** Government should nationalize certain key industries
- Goal IV** Government should provide universal health care
- Goal V** Government should subsidize failing businesses to preserve jobs

21. The goals above represent a point of view that would be **closest** to which position on the ideological spectrum below?



- A. Position I
B. Position II
C. Position III
D. Position IV
22. Which two goals, if implemented, would have the **greatest** impact on the financial well-being of low income earners?
- A. Goals I and II
B. Goals II and III
C. Goals I and IV
D. Goals IV and V
23. Individuals favouring the implementation of the five economic goals would be **most** opposed to the theories associated with
- A. left-wing moderates
B. democratic socialists
C. Keynesian economists
D. laissez-faire capitalists

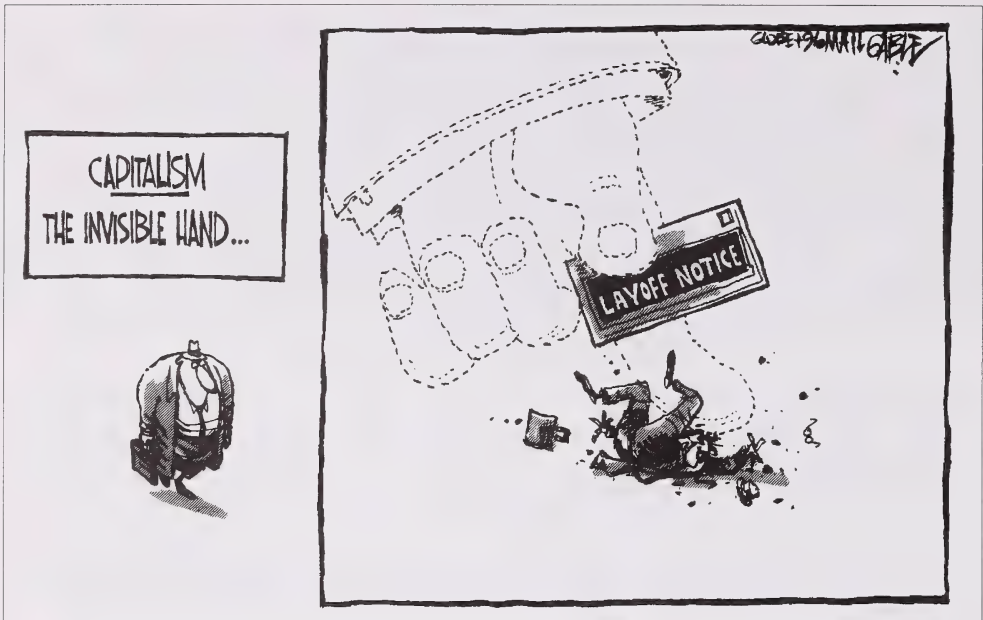
Use the following excerpt to answer questions 24 and 25.

The expenditures of one group are the incomes of another. When one is without income because of unemployment, he or she is not the only loser; one's grocer and one's barber suffer too. If one is given unemployment insurance benefits, he or she is not the only person to gain. To spread the cost of the insurance more widely over those who benefit, the government uses its power to collect the money not only from employees but also from employers and the general public.

—from *Political and Economic Systems*

24. This excerpt **best** illustrates the concept of
- A. deficit financing
 - B. economic scarcity
 - C. supply and demand
 - D. economic interdependence
25. The main point made in this excerpt could **best** be used to support the affirmative position for which of the following debate resolutions?
- A. Be it resolved that corporations should downsize to increase efficiency and productivity.
 - B. Be it resolved that governments should intervene in the economy to preserve economic security.
 - C. Be it resolved that corporations should move their capital and factories to nations with low labour costs.
 - D. Be it resolved that governments should lower their national deficits by cutting back on social programs.
-
26. A Canadian strongly committed to the principles of a model market economy would support a government policy that
- A. provides subsidies to inefficient small businesses and corporations
 - B. decreases foreign investment through federal regulations
 - C. reduces transfer payments for social security programs
 - D. increases government contributions to pension plans

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 27 and 28.



—from *The Globe and Mail*

27. This cartoon depicts a point of view regarding the economic practice of
- A. downsizing
 - B. deregulation
 - C. devaluation
 - D. decentralization
28. Supporters of supply-side economics would justify the action depicted in the cartoon by claiming that
- A. business must help to fight government deficits
 - B. the social welfare net will take care of the unemployed
 - C. decreased overhead will create more investment capital for corporations
 - D. new technologies used by businesses today require more government regulation

Use the following information to answer questions 29 to 31.

Government Actions in a Mixed Economy

1. Increase personal income taxes
2. Reduce social security benefits
3. Halt tax incentives to private industry
4. Raise the central bank interest rates for consumers
5. Decrease government transfer payments and equalization grants

29. These government actions are intended **primarily** to
- A. revive a lagging economy
 - B. fight the effects of high inflation
 - C. increase foreign investment capital
 - D. raise the level of domestic production
30. Which actions would social democrats **most strongly** oppose?
- A. Actions 1 and 3
 - B. Actions 3 and 4
 - C. Actions 2 and 5
 - D. Actions 4 and 5
31. A government taking these actions would risk creating an
- A. overheated economy
 - B. increase in the national debt
 - C. overproduction of export goods
 - D. increase in recessionary pressures

32. Which of the following actions represents a government fiscal policy?
- A. Minting a new coin
 - B. Regulating the stock market
 - C. Increasing the minimum wage
 - D. Decreasing the income tax rate
33. To maintain free competition in market-oriented economies, governments have traditionally established
- A. higher tax rates for profitable corporations
 - B. regulations for the production of safe products
 - C. anti-combines legislation to prevent monopolies
 - D. quotas on the production of certain consumer goods
34. Prices in a model public enterprise economy are determined **primarily** by
- A. labour costs
 - B. supply and demand
 - C. competitive markets
 - D. government priorities
35. Collectivism, in principle and practice, is a major component of ideologies founded on
- A. socialism
 - B. liberalism
 - C. capitalism
 - D. conservatism

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 36 and 37.



—from *Internationalism: Opposing Viewpoints Series*

36. The slain figure labelled “Treaty of Peace” could be **most closely** associated with the
- A. Charter of the United Nations
 - B. provisions of the Munich Accord
 - C. Covenant of the League of Nations
 - D. text of the Locarno Agreement
37. The purpose of this cartoon was to provide
- A. unqualified support for an American foreign policy of isolation during the 1920s
 - B. a scathing indictment of American refusal to support the principle of collective security
 - C. a strong criticism of American refusal to provide loans to war-ravaged European nations
 - D. solid support for American reluctance to become involved in disputes between democracies and dictatorships

38. The collapse of the Romanov and Hapsburg dynasties during the First World War created a power vacuum that led to
- A. the failure of appeasement policies
 - B. a weakening of the League of Nations
 - C. a general European disarmament treaty
 - D. the emergence of many, new independent states
39. In the view of many Germans, the political credibility of the government of the Weimar Republic during the 1920s was seriously damaged by its
- A. reluctance to join the League of Nations
 - B. high level of spending on military rearmament
 - C. acceptance of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles
 - D. signing of a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union

Use the following quotation to answer questions 40 and 41.

All is over. Silent, mournful, abandoned, broken, Czechoslovakia recedes into the darkness . . .

. . . our loyal, brave people . . . should know that we have sustained a defeat without a war, the consequences of which will travel far with us along our road; they should know that we have passed an awful milestone in our history . . . And do not suppose that this is the end. This is only the beginning of the reckoning. This is only the first sip, the first foretaste of a bitter cup which will be proffered to us year by year unless, by a supreme recovery of moral health and martial vigour, we arise again and take our stand for freedom as in the olden time.

—Winston Churchill

40. Churchill's speech was a commentary on the consequences of the
- A. Yalta Conference
 - B. Munich Conference
 - C. Potsdam Conference
 - D. Casablanca Conference
41. Churchill's statements indicate that he was an opponent of
- A. brinkmanship
 - B. appeasement
 - C. collective security
 - D. peaceful coexistence

42. *The League of Nations lacked one avenue of power that was later available to the United Nations.*

This “avenue” was the willingness to

- A. raise a military force to enforce decisions
- B. apply sanctions against an aggressor nation
- C. openly debate international issues with member nations
- D. involve members in making decisions to condemn aggression

43. Which of Hitler’s goals is **correctly** paired with a corresponding response?

Goal		Response	
A.	Attain racial purification	—————→	Enabling Act
B.	Eliminate possible rivals	—————→	Night of the Long Knives
C.	Improve a sluggish economy	—————→	Nuremberg Laws
D.	Achieve territorial expansion	—————→	The Final Solution

44. Which objective was common to the Casablanca (1943), Tehran (1943), Cairo (1943), and Yalta (1945) conferences?

- A. To establish a successor organization to the League of Nations
- B. To condemn Soviet expansion and aggression in Eastern Europe
- C. To develop and approve Allied plans to defeat the Axis powers
- D. To approve financial resources for the development of atomic weapons

45. By 1949, the existence of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Marshall Plan, and the Truman Doctrine indicated

- A. an end to the dangerous Soviet policy of expansionism
- B. an end to the traditional American policy of isolationism
- C. the beginning of détente between the Soviet Union and the United States
- D. the failure of the Soviet Union to consolidate control over Eastern Europe

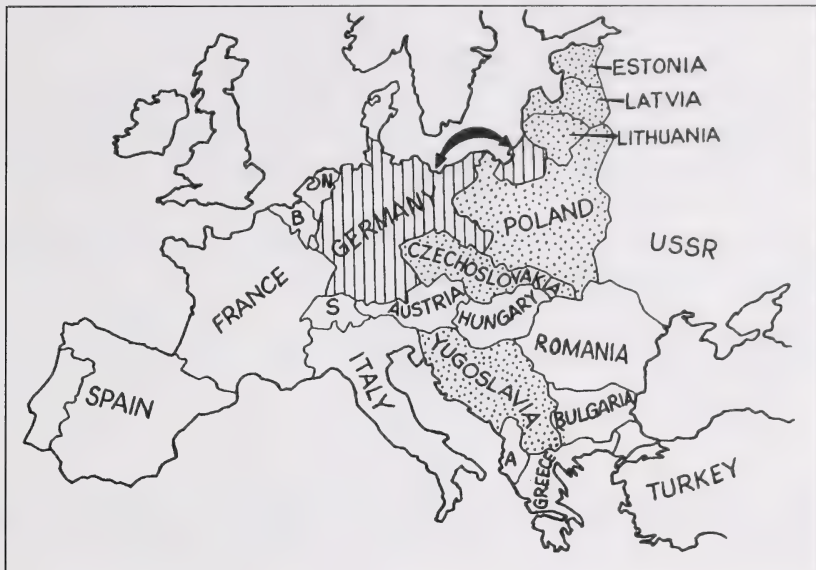
Use the following cartoon to answer questions 46 and 47.




—from *Evidence in Question*

46. This 1936 Soviet cartoon suggests that
- A. Hitler's ideology was threatened by the wealthy classes
 - B. western diplomats genuinely intended to contain Nazi Germany
 - C. western capitalists were responsible for the rise of Nazism in Germany
 - D. Hitler turned against neighbouring capitalist countries early in his career
47. The Soviet press suddenly **stopped** publishing cartoons such as this because of
- A. the signing of the Munich Pact
 - B. the signing of the Nazi–Soviet Pact
 - C. Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union
 - D. Stalin's plans to invade Nazi Germany

Use the following map to answer questions 48 and 49.



—from *History Scene in the Modern World*

48. This map indicates the boundaries of Europe as they were in
- A. 1929
 - B. 1940
 - C. 1955
 - D. 1991
49. According to the historical context of the map, the areas shaded  were
- A. behind the Iron Curtain
 - B. allied against Nazi Germany
 - C. governed by pro-German fascist governments
 - D. newly independent states immediately following the First World War

50. Stalin refused to remove his troops from Eastern Europe following Hitler's defeat. Historians generally agree that this development **best** illustrated
- A. the military superiority of Soviet conventional forces
 - B. an ideological commitment to destroy the last vestiges of Nazism
 - C. the desire to establish a strategic buffer zone against future aggression
 - D. a commitment to the economic restoration of formerly occupied territories
51. In which of the following conflicts did the United Nations assume a role that was **different** from a conventional peacekeeping function?
- A. Korean War, 1950
 - B. Suez Crisis, 1956
 - C. Cyprus, 1974
 - D. Bosnia, 1995
52. In 1968, Soviet forces invaded Czechoslovakia in response to the Czechoslovakian government's
- A. refusal to join the Warsaw Pact
 - B. attempt to democratize the state
 - C. refusal to collectivize agriculture
 - D. attempt to oppress its Russian minority

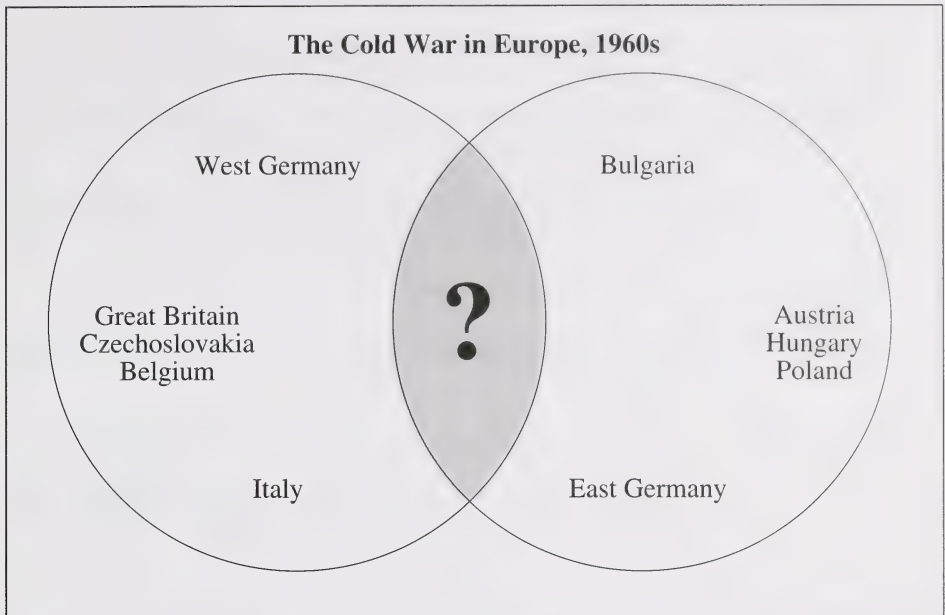
Use the following chart to answer question 53.

Belief	Goal	Policy	Means	Example
Sovereignty	National Security	?	?	?

53. Which three terms **best** complete this chart?

	Policy	Means	Example
A.	Deterrence	Arms Buildup	ICBM
B.	Deterrence	Arms Reduction	SDI
C.	Containment	Peacekeeping	The EU
D.	Containment	Regional Alliance	The UN

Use the following diagram to answer questions 54 to 56.



54. Which nations have been placed **incorrectly** in this diagram?
- A. Italy and Poland
 - B. Belgium and Hungary
 - C. Great Britain and Bulgaria
 - D. Czechoslovakia and Austria
55. According to its established diplomatic stance and foreign policy during this period, which nation belongs in the shaded area of the diagram?
- A. Norway
 - B. Greece
 - C. Denmark
 - D. Yugoslavia
56. Within the context of the diagram, which of the following nations could be placed to the right of the shaded area?
- A. Romania
 - B. Sweden
 - C. Turkey
 - D. France

Use the following information to answer questions 57 and 58.

Possible World Structure Models

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| Model I | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Independent countries pursue policies according to their nationalistic interests.• World problems and issues are resolved as they arise by temporary groupings and alliances of countries united by common interest |
| Model II | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A bipolar world is created along ideological lines• A dominant state determines policy and monitors affairs within each sphere |
| Model III | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A multipolar world that contains major regional groupings evolves• Countries within each sphere practise friendly cooperation but view outsiders with suspicion and see them as a threat to national interests. |
| Model IV | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A supranational global village develops to allow countries to exist as separate entities• Global issues such as security, environmental concerns, economic prosperity, and human rights are addressed through mediation and diplomacy rather than through confrontation. |

57. Which model **best** describes the world structure associated with the Cold War?
- A. Model I
B. Model II
C. Model III
D. Model IV
58. The formation of a coalition force to counter the aggression of Iraq in the Gulf War fits **best** with
- A. Model I
B. Model II
C. Model III
D. Model IV

Use the following list to answer question 59.

**Difficulties Faced by the United States Government
in Waging the Vietnam Conflict**

- Length of the conflict
- Inhospitable terrain and climate
- Lack of public support for the military effort
- Reports of military atrocities against civilians
- Highly mobile guerrilla soldiers

59. These difficulties were also experienced by the Soviet Union during its military involvement in
- A. Cuba
 - B. Hungary
 - C. Afghanistan
 - D. Czechoslovakia
-
60. An examination of the principles underlying the domino theory would be useful in explaining the motivation for much of
- A. British imperialist policy in Africa during the 1930s
 - B. French imperialist policy in the Pacific during the 1950s
 - C. Israeli foreign policy in the Middle East during the 1970s
 - D. American foreign policy in Latin America during the 1980s
61. Some historians contend that American President Reagan contributed greatly to the ending of the Cold War by
- A. preserving American strategic interests in the Middle East
 - B. reducing the scope of America's military commitment to NATO
 - C. placing greater reliance on the United Nations to maintain world peace and security
 - D. pushing the arms race to a point where the Soviet Union could no longer afford to compete
62. The shape and scope of economic and political power in Western Europe have been **most significantly** altered in recent years by the
- A. reunification of the German states
 - B. division of Czechoslovakia into two separate states
 - C. ethnic strife gripping many newly independent nations
 - D. continued acts of terrorism used by radical nationalists

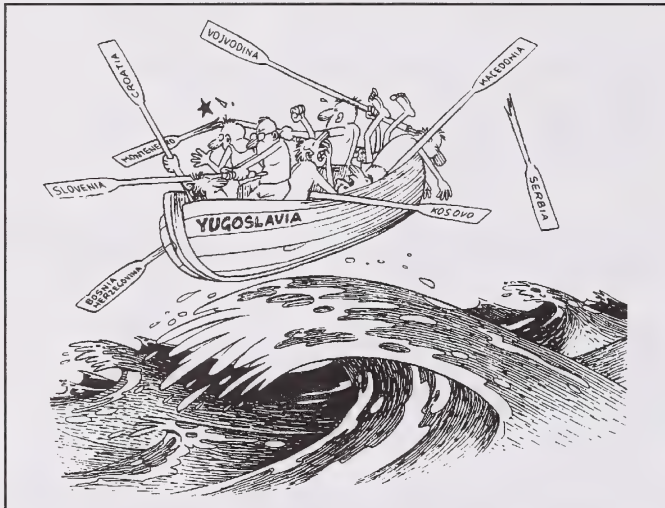
Use the following sources to answer questions 63 to 65.

Source I

The most aggressive nationalists in the Balkans were the Serbs. The kingdom of Serbia had been set up late in the previous century when its people had fought for independence from the decaying Turkish Empire. But that was not enough for Serbian nationalists: they planned to create a Yugoslavia (South Slavia) by joining all the Slav peoples who lived in the southern part of the Austrian Empire. To Vienna, this would mean the end of their empire: if the Southern Slavs were allowed to break away, it would only be a matter of time before the Czechs, Poles, Hungarians, and Slovaks went their separate ways as well.

—from *Twentieth Century History: The World Since 1900*

Source II



—from *World Press Review*, 1991

Source III

Yugoslavia might survive as an entity in international law. This Yugoslavia would consist of a loose confederation of six sovereign nation-states. . . .

It is assumed that Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Macedonia would remain within Yugoslavia. The most important disputed issue in this case would be that of Serbian people living in Croatia, who have declared that they would refuse to remain within an independent Croatian state. Furthermore, Serbia is willing to accept only a solution that enables all Serbs to live in one state. Thus, this option could be translated into reality by peaceful means only with difficulty and might well become a reason for civil war in Yugoslavia. . . .

Finally, the armed forces, strictly observing the country's constitution, might seize power to prevent the disintegration of Yugoslavia.

—from *World Press Review*, 1991

63. The underlying message in each of these three sources supports the generalization that
- A. aggressive nationalism is a destabilizing force
 - B. self-determination is a catalyst in solving ethnic conflict
 - C. ethnic divisions can be resolved through the United Nations
 - D. superpower intervention can no longer prevent boundary disputes
64. In addition to the problem caused by the death of Marshall Tito, the problems depicted in Source II and Source III were intensified by the
- A. interference of UN peacekeeping forces
 - B. disintegration of the former Soviet bloc
 - C. threatened use of force by the superpowers
 - D. strong diplomacy of the Western European powers
65. Given subsequent events, the author of Source III, commenting in 1991, was quite correct in observing that
- A. “Yugoslavia would consist of a loose confederation of six sovereign nation-states.”
 - B. “Serbia is willing to accept only a solution that enables all Serbs to live in one state.”
 - C. “all Serbs [living] in one state . . . might well become a reason for civil war.”
 - D. “the armed forces . . . might seize power to prevent the disintegration of Yugoslavia”

Use the following statements to answer question 66.

Statement I	Statement II
The Soviet Union blockaded Berlin in response to a United States naval quarantine of Cuba.	The Hungarian Uprising of 1956 was resolved when UN peacekeepers began monitoring a ceasefire.

66. Which observation regarding the above statements is correct?
- A. Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
 - B. Statement I is false and Statement II is true.
 - C. Statement I is true and Statement II is false.
 - D. Both Statement I and Statement II are true.

Use the following sources to answer questions 67 to 69.

Source I

A record 29 major wars raged around the world last year [1992], bringing to more than 23 million the death toll in conflicts since the end of the Second World War. . . . “The 1990s opened with great promise . . . [but by] the beginning of 1993, . . . peace seemed a grand illusion.” In place of the Cold War between two giants, a troubled world was faced with an epidemic of ethnic violence and civil conflict. . . .

[The report] defined a major war as one involving one or more governments and causing the deaths of 1,000 or more people a year. . . .

Since the Second World War, there have been 149 wars and 23.14 million people killed in them.

These figures represent a population almost the size of Canada. . . .

—from *The Edmonton Journal*, 1993

Source II



Source III

D-Day: landing boats, dramatic action, a known and evil foe, full power, victory. Nothing has changed more in 50 years than the way in which we tend to the global stability that was bought by massive commitment and sacrifice in the Second World War. The United Nations peacekeeping operations now scattered around the world are everything that D-Day was not: marginal, ambivalent, ragged, controversial. We must deal with the world we live in, and we live in a world where peacekeeping in its various forms is unavoidable and important to us. We have not done it well enough and as a result we face a certain crisis of internationalism.

—from *The Edmonton Journal*, 1994

67. Which fundamental question about global affairs since the end of the Cold War do the three sources raise?
- A. Why have today's local conflicts involved higher casualty rates?
 - B. Why are there more unresolved conflicts today and how can the world deal with them?
 - C. Is the United Nations more effective in dealing with peacemaking than it is with peacekeeping?
 - D. Is the role of the superpowers in maintaining world stability based primarily on the use of force?
68. Which is the **best** title for the map in Source II?
- A. New Democracies: 1993–94
 - B. Military Dictatorships: 1993–94
 - C. Armed Conflicts: 1993–94
 - D. United Nations Peacekeeping Operations: 1993–94
69. The “crisis of internationalism” referred to in Source III can be illustrated by the decision that currently faces many nations about whether or not to
- A. involve themselves in conflicts that do not directly affect their national interest
 - B. continue their membership in military alliances formed during the Cold War
 - C. support serious efforts to monitor and limit environmental degradation
 - D. rebuild their armed forces to protect national security
-
70. A journalist is being held without charge in a country known to use torture as a means of interrogation. The non-governmental agency that would be directly concerned with this situation is
- A. Greenpeace
 - B. the Red Cross/Red Crescent
 - C. Amnesty International
 - D. the World Health Organization

***You have now completed Part A.
Proceed directly to Part B.***

Part B: Written Response

Description

Part B: Written Response consists of an essay assignment, worth 30% of the total examination mark.

Evaluation: Your essay will be evaluated for

- Exploration of the Issue
- Defence of Position
- Quality of Examples
- Quality of Language and Expression

Instructions

- You are to **take** and **defend** a position on **either** Topic A **or** Topic B for your essay. If you write on both topics, **only** the first will be marked
- Be sure to indicate your choice of topic in the space provided on the back cover.
- Space is provided in this booklet for planning and for your written work.
- Use blue or black ink for your written work.

Additional Instructions For Students Using Word Processors

- Format your work using an easy-to-read 12-point or larger font such as Times.
- Double-space your final copy.
- Staple your final printed work to the page indicated for word-processed work for each section. Hand in all work.
- Indicate in the space provided on the back cover that you have attached word-processed pages.

Reminders for Writing

- **Plan** your essay.
- **Focus** on the issue under discussion.
- **Establish** a clear position or thesis that will direct and unify your essay.
- **Organize** your essay in a manner that will best defend your position.
- **Defend** your position by using supportive and specific evidence drawn from your knowledge of social studies.
- **Edit** and **proofread** your writing.

Written Response—Essay Assignment

Choose **one** of the following issues for your essay. Be sure to indicate your choice in the space provided on the back cover.

Topic A

Some people believe that certain groups in society are more capable of making fair and wise political decisions than are the majority of citizens. Other people believe that all citizens must be involved in political decision making.

To what extent should political decision making be restricted to a specific group in society?

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

Or

Topic B

Some people believe that as we approach the end of the twentieth century, the world is entering an age of peace and stability unparalleled since the end of the First World War. Other people believe, however, that the post-Cold War era has ushered in an age of nationalist tension and conflict in many parts of the world.

As we approach the twenty-first century, has the world become a more dangerous place?

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

Fold and tear along perforation.

Planning

Be sure to indicate on the back cover

- **your choice of topic**
- **whether you have attached word-processed pages**

*If you are using a word processor, staple your Written Work here.
You may make corrections directly on your printed page(s).*

Written Work

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Planning

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Written Work

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Planning

Written Work

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Planning

Written Work

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Planning

Written Work

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Planning

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Planning

Written Work

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Planning

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Social Studies 30

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January 1999

(Last Name)

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Social Studies 30



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Topic B

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